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SUMMARY REPORT OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT BY STATES.

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This state-by-state report shows expansion and improvement of both facilities and programs as a direct result of the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Vocational-technical schools are becoming more accessible to men, women, and youth. At least 125 new schools are under construction, 209 additional ones are planned, and 62 existing centers have been designated as area schools. Thirty-three states report substantial additional appropriations for educational programs. Over 40 percent of the funds allocated to the states was used for construction of new facilities during the first 9 months of operation under the Act. Thirty percent of the federal funds went into secondary vocational education programs, 14 percent to post-secondary, 8 percent to adult education, 5 percent to ancillary services, and about 2.5 percent to programs for persons with special needs. National enrollment in vocational and technical schools totaled 5,263,200 for 1965, an increase of 15.3 percent over 1964. (MM)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
BY
STATES .

NEW CONSTRUCTION
EXPANDED SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE ACTION
LOCAL ACTION
PLANS AND PROPOSALS
SURVEYS AND STUDIES

Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Bureau of Adult and Vocational Education
(Compiled from data received June through October, 1965)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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FOREWORD

The pursuit of excellence is fast becoming a way of life in vocational and technical education. No better indication of this is available at the present writing than the following compilation of recent preliminary reports from the States and Territories.

A review of these State-by-State reports shows rapid progress in expansion and improvement of both facilities and programs in the field as a direct result of the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

The speed with which most States acted, despite the late disbursement of Federal money in fiscal year 1965, was most impressive.

Now--less than two years after the broad Vocational Education Act became law--there is strong evidence that the operation of an efficient system of schools, especially designed to train and retrain adults and youth of all ability levels for all kinds of non-professional occupations, will soon become standard procedure in the United States.

A nation-wide chain of State-and locally-operated vocational-technical schools accessible to men, women, and youth is fast giving American education a new look.

Although many of these schools are already in operation, the reports indicate that at least 125 new schools are under construction, 209 additional ones are planned, and 62 existing centers have been designated as area schools.

Thirty-three states reported substantial additional appropriations for education programs, including vocational and technical education.

Reports from Projected Activities Programs of the State show $235,728,000 available for matching purposes--an overmatching ratio of two to one. Surveys to assist in the development of plans for

construction of vocational-technical programs are either completed or in process in most of the States.

Virtually all of the States and Territories (except American Samoa) are participating, despite the fact that Federal money under provisions of the 1963 Act did not go to many States until late in the fiscal year because of unavoidable delays in processing plans and reports required by the Act. (American Samoa, although eligible, has never established a Federally reimburable program of vocational-technical education.)

The new funds have enabled the States and Territories to construct new facilities; hire additional supervisory staff, teachers, and counselors; install new instructional equipment; and employ innovative teaching devices and techniques for many programs.

Because of the great need of new and expanded facilities--and because most States and school districts were unable to initiate new full-time school programs after the start of the school year--substantial impact of the Act during the fiscal year just past was in the area of construction and new facilities. It is estimated that more than 40 percent of the funds allocated to the States was used for this purpose of the Act during the first nine months of operation under the Act.

The State reports indicate that 30 percent of the Federal funds went into secondary vocational education programs, 14 percent to post-secondary programs, nearly 8 percent to adult education, a little more than 5 percent to ancillary services, and about 2.5 percent to programs for persons with special needs.

The preliminary State reports estimated that enrollment for the Nation as a whole in vocational and technical schools totaled 5,263,200 for fiscal year 1965--an increase of 15.3 percent over 1964 enrollments.

Statements of projected activities by the States and Territories for fiscal year 1966, now being received in the Office of Education, provide further, dramatic evidence that the long-awaited revolution in vocational-technical education is fast becoming an accomplished fact. State boards, State directors and their staffs, and the entire Federal-State-local team in vocational and technical education deserve great credit for this accomplishment.

Walter M. Arnold
Assistant Commissioner
for Vocational and
Technical Education

(December 1965)

ALABAMA

During the 1963 State legislative year, legislation provided for the establishment of 15 additional State vocational and technical schools. These schools are now under construction and should begin operation during 1965 - 1966. In these new schools, there will be 23 additional classes in the following technologies: optical, mechanical, instrumentation, dental, textile, and data processing.

There are 49 technical classes operating in Alabama. Of these, 40 are in State vocational-technical schools and 9 are in public high schools. The courses being offered include electronics, mechanical drafting and design technology, computer programing, mechanical technology, and general aviation technology.

The State and local vocational education agencies have provided instruction for nearly 7,000 persons under the provisions of the Manpower Act.

Supplementary programs for adults were operated by local boards of education and State vocational and technical schools serving geographic areas of Mobile, Birmingham, Gadsden, and Huntsville.

Placements for graduates from these programs have been excellent with graduates receiving high entrance salaries.

ALASKA

The William E. Beltz Vocational School at Nome is completed and operating as a Manpower Act project. It will train approximately 150 students this year. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is currently constructing dormitories which will be completed in the fall of 1966. The William E. Beltz School will serve people north of the Yukon.

The second State vocational school is currently being planned. The school, to be located at Kodiak, has been in the planning stage and construction was to start in the summer of 1965.

Alaska believes that an area vocational school should be located near the center of population. The educators of the public schools as well as the community college in the Anchorage area believe there is need for an area vocational school in or near the city. The post high school vocational programs presently operating in the Anchorage public schools are under the supervision of the Anchorage Community College; therefore, this community college is serving area vocational needs.

ARIZONA

In Arizona, the four junior colleges serve as area vocational schools in meeting the need for post-high school technician training.

Post-secondary preparatory technical education programs were offered at Arizona Western College, Yuma; Eastern Arizona Junior College, Thatcher; Maricopa Junior College District, Phoenix College, Phoenix; and Arizona State College, Flagstaff.

Curriculums were approved for Cochise College at Douglas and for the Mesa Community College and Glendale Community College, which are part of the Maricopa County Junior College District.

The State junior college law permits residents of counties not having a junior college to attend any junior college in the State with tuition paid by the county of residence. The four communities that have junior colleges serve approximately 983,000 of the total State population of 1,600,000. Pima County has the largest population (300,000) without any type of technician training available.

Pilot secondary programs are being established for supervised work experience in the fields of horticulture and agriculture mechanics. Fourteen new high school trade and industrial programs have been added; three of these are industrial cooperative education programs. Over 40 marketing classes have been established in the State's high schools. Plans have been developed which will expand and improve vocational education in the 44 secondary schools that presently offer reimbursed vocational programs, as well as encourage new program development in other schools.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas is operating three area vocational-technical schools. Two local school districts, Little Rock and Fayetteville, will complete construction in time to begin operating area vocational-technical schools for the 1965-66 school year. Funds available to the State for construction under the Federal Vocational Education Act of 1963 have defrayed part of the cost of these projects. The 1965 General Assembly appropriated, for the 1965-1967 biennium, a total of $2,250,000 in State funds for construction of vocational-technical schools. At least this amount in Federal funds will be used for the same purpose. Tentative plans include construction of four vocational-technical schools (to be owned and operated by the State) during 1965-66 and possibly three in 1966-67.

CALIFORNIA

California increased its scope of vocational education offerings, available facilities, teaching personnel, and its total training potential in 1964-65 at a rate never before matched in peacetime. This surge of attainment has been due primarily to the recognized, critical need for systematic occupational preparation--and to the funds made available by the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Tuition-free opportunities for vocational education in adult schools and in junior colleges have become widespread throughout the State. As of April a total of $10 million was obligated for construction of area vocational school facilities. This is 18 percent of the total vocational expenditures. A concern for appropriate vocational education in the high schools has quadrupled enrollments of youth at this level in one year and is currently one of the State's most significant developments. A companion concern, just as significant, is the special attention being given to the development of employability of both youth and adults who are handicapped or disadvantaged in any manner.

COLORADO

The legislation enacted during the fiscal year 1962-63 affecting vocational programs for the fiscal year 1964 related only to appropriations, which remained unchanged.

The area designated center concept has been well defined. Five junior colleges, two four-year colleges, and three secondary school districts have been designated. One district, Boulder, has developed plans for a vocational high school which will serve needs of in-school youth.

Colorado's five junior colleges are committed to the conduct of programs of vocational and technical education.

A supplemental appropriation of $250,000 for the fiscal year 1965 passed by the Colorado Legislature and signed by the Governor will partially match the State's apportionment of the 1963 Act funds.

The Legislature added two members of the State Board for Vocational Education. The Board has representation for agriculture, homemaking, distribution, employers and employees, and representatives of trades and industries and office occupations. Provisions were made for a State advisory council to the State Board for Vocational Education. Amendments to present statutes were also enacted strengthening the State Board as a separate and autonomous administrative body for vocational education.

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COLORADO (cont'd)

The State Board has tentatively adopted a plan which designates 14 defined geographic areas of the entire State for the development of vocational education programs. Minimum requirements and criteria are specified by the State Board for determining facilities needed and location of the buildings. Any area proposing a program is required to do so by establishing an administrative unit representative of the entire area to be served to assure that all persons in that area have access to the vocational programs.

CONNECTICUT

The State Board of Education has approved plans for the expansion of facilities in the regional vocational-technical schools in nine areas: Danbury, Norwich, Willimantic, Waterbury, Bridgeport, Torrington, and Danielson at a cost of $4,311,000 for the 1965-67 biennium. The site has been purchased for the lower Naugatuck Valley School and the architect has been employed. Construction is planned to begin in the spring of 1966. The cost will be over $2,500,000.

There has been an expansion of post-high school trade programs. Special summer programs will be offered in Hamden, Waterbury, and Danbury for high school graduates to prepare them for employment by September. Torrington and Manchester Schools opened electronics courses in September 1964.

In September 1964, the new Waterbury State Technical Institute located in Waterbury opened with a freshman enrollment of 200 students. A total of four technical institutes are now in operation. The State Board of Education has approved plans for the expansion of facilities in the four technical institutes--Hartford, Norwich, and Waterbury--at a cost of $3,050,000 for the 1965-67 biennium. The expansion of facilities will provide additional classrooms and laboratories for new programs to be developed under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

In the Evening Technical Institute Division, beginning in September 1964, special unit courses in world trade were offered for the first time. Also started this year was a new curriculum in fire department administrative technology based at Hartford but operating in all four technical institutes to serve city fire departments, industrial fire departments, volunteer departments, and insurance companies.

CONNECTICUT (cont'd)

The community colleges in Norwalk and Manchester offered post-secondary vocational programs in Distributive Education and Office and Business Education in September 1965.

The Legislature appropriated an additional $2,527,000 for the next biennium: $1,427,000 for equipment and textbook purchases; $800,000 for expansion and improvement of local and regional vocational programs, this amount to be allotted in $50,000 annual amounts; and $300,000 for establishing experimental and demonstration programs with results to be available to guide the next legislatures considering vocational and technical education legislation and appropriations.

The Legislature also established an additional 184 professional and clerical positions for the State-operated program. The State appropriations for all vocational and technical programs is six times the amount previously available. Total funds for the program from all sources in the next biennium will be more than $30 million.

DELAWARE

The appropriations made in the fiscal year 1964 provided additional funds for the expansion of area vocational-technical facilities in Sussex County in the amount of $791,700 for the Sussex County Vocational-Technical Center serving 14 high schools. There was an appropriation of $2,576,450 for the construction of a new area vocational-technical facility in Kent County serving six high schools ($100,000 of private funds were also made available for the Kent County facility) and an appropriation of $3,225,000 for new vocational-technical facilities in New Castle County.

During the fiscal year 1965 the Sussex project was completed and facilities put into operation, providing students with additional vocational-technical programs. The Kent County facility is near completion and will open to some 600 students for summer orientation and continuous enrollment in September of the school year 1965-66.

Although State funds were available to expand vocational-technical facilities in New Castle County and agreement was reached by school administrators on the types of programs which should be provided, legislation was not adequate to bring this proposed program into operation. A "Task Force" (including State, local, and U.S. Office of Education representatives) appointed by the State Board for Vocational-Technical Education recommended legislation which, if enacted, would strengthen

all vocational-technical planning and operation in the future regardless of the program or location of need.

For the first time, in the fiscal year 1965, legislative authorization invclving budget items in all schools having vocational-technical programs provide for the actual costs of vocational-technical programs of high standards. In addition, the State Board was given authority through this legislation to analyze programs and certify each year specific areas of vocational-technical education to which the legislation should apply. This should guarantee a continued up-dating and expansion of programs. Additional legal interpretation is needed for clarification before the effectiveness of application can be determined.

Because of additional supervisory and administrative needs for developing and conducting programs, request were made of the State Legislature to continue the new positions (Occupational Information and Career Services and Manpower Development and Training) created in the fiscal year 1964 and to add positions for: Planning and Vocational-Technical Research, Work Experience and Diversified Occupations, and Office Occupations. This vital staffing need was approved in June 1965 and should provide leadership for development and operation of programs in the fiscal year 1965.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

All vocational and technical schools in the District of Columbia serve the entire city. The total enrollment in vocational high schools continues to increase and now exceeds the total capacity of the schools. Recent staff conferences have resulted in establishing that the public schools can best serve the community through construction and development of a single (consolidated) vocational-technical center or complex. This replacement for the present five vocational high schools would have a capacity of about 3,000.

A consulting firm is researching population characteristics and trends, present school facilities, employment trends, and training requirements. The projections are expected to be completed by midsummer of 1965. Preliminary studies indicate that existing and new facilities will be required. Drawings and specifications are being completed to expand and update present facilities. A former technical high school has been assigned to the vocational department. This school is being equipped for training adults, post-high school students, and persons with special needs.

FLORIDA

During the 1965-66 fiscal year, it is anticipated that much staff activity will center around assistance to counties in establishing area vocational education schools. New State legislation calls for the expenditure of $8 million during the 1965-67 biennium for area school capital outlay and construction outside of junior colleges and another $8 million for construction of vocational-technical education facilities in junior colleges. The legislation also provides that at least one-half of Federal matching money for construction be used for non-junior college facilities. Staff members will work with county personnel in identifying geographic service areas, developing educational specifications, establishing space utilization criteria, and assisting in equipment planning for area schools. They will also develop criteria and procedures for use by the State Board in designating and funding such institutions to meet provisions of State and Federal statutes.

Staff personnel and funds will be used to assist the Florida State Employment Service in conducting a Statewide study of current and projected employment needs in several hundred common occupations. Of necessity, such an assessment will be relatively general. Findings will be used in program planning and projection, but assistance will be provided locally for making more intensive studies of selected occupations where identified demand indicates the need for further information. Studies will also be made of job responsibilities in selected occupations and local labor markets to determine variations which should be reflected in training programs.

Funds provided under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 are disbursed through locally developed projects. These are reviewed and recommended for approval or disapproval by a project review panel consisting of the assistant directors of the division. Of vital importance in relating vocational instruction to student ability is knowledge of the minimum supportive educational competencies needed for employment in the occupation. The student must possess these when he enters the training program or acquire them while training is in progress. Effort will be made to identify such competencies more specifically for certain occupations and employment levels for inclusion in project training proposals.

Objective project evaluation will also be stressed and closer working relationships established between the divisional field staff and local personnel in program planning and project development.

GEORGIA

The building program, involving State and local funds for area vocational-technical schools in Georgia, will cost approximately $25 million and will result in 27 area schools and 2 State schools.

During the past three years, 15 new area vocational-technical schools have begun operation in Albany, Augusta, Columbus, Rome, Marietta, Thomasville, De Kalb County, Moultrie, Swainsboro, Valdosta, and Thomaston.

Construction has been completed on a new area school in Waycross which will begin operation in September. New area schools at Macon, Athens, and Savannah are under construction, and plans are out for bids on new schools in Atlanta, Griffin, and LaGrange. Plans are in the final stages and construction should begin soon on schools at Gainesville and in Walker County.

Six area vocational high schools will get underway during the next year. These schools will be located in Atlanta, De Kalb County, Columbus, and Savannah. The two other centers for area vocational high schools have not yet been approved.

In addition to the system of area vocational-technical schools and the area vocational high schools, Georgia owns and operates two State technical and vocational schools: the North Georgia Technical and Vocational School at Clarkesville and the South Georgia Technical and Vocational School at Americus. It is anticipated that $2 million of State funds will be spent for expansion and improvement of these two schools during the next year. Improvements will include additional dormitories and laboratory and classroom facilities.

GUAM

The vocational program for Guam is still in its infancy. However, steady progress has been made in developing new facilities and expanding the program to take advantage of the Vocational Education Act of 1963. The new Territorial Plan was approved in May 1965.

The Territorial Legislature appropriated $158,236 for the fiscal year 1965 for the vocational education program in 1965. In addition, $239,000 of OEP and $432,600 in rehabilitation funds were made available for construction of the new trade and technical school.

Ground was broken in the spring of 1965 for the new Guam Trade and Technical School located in Mangilao, and the first increment of six buildings should be completed by October 1965. This is the initial

step for this facility. An additional seven buildings will be constructed as funds become available to meet the need for an expanding program.

The need for expansion is evident. Alien labor from the Philippines is still imported by the military and civilian businesses due to the inability of the island to meet the demands of labor for skilled help. The importation of aliens as a supplemental labor force will continue until such time as people are sufficiently skilled in the trades to take over.

Two MTA projects were initiated in January 1965 to train youths for jobs in the automotive mechanics field and as clerk-typists. Three additional projects--carpenty, masonry and welding--were approved in June 1965 and were awaiting funding for implementation.

The Governor's apprenticeship program, conducted through the Guam Trade and Technical School facilities, has also been effective in providing vocational training for youth.

Vocational and technical education will increase steadily on Guam. The need has been recognized, and indications are that funds will be appropriated and made available to meet expansion needs.

HAWAII

Implementation of the Community College Act of 1964 will begin in July 1965 when the University of Hawaii takes over four of the five area vocational-technical schools from the State Department of Education as the initial step in community college development. In addition to the existing technical school plants which are to be developed into community colleges a fifth institution is planned for Waipahu, Oahu. The first facilities in this new plant are expected to be occupied in September of 1967. The Hawaii Technical School at Hilo, Hawaii, remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the State Department of Education. The following is a brief report of construction and program expansion:

Hawaii Technical School, Hilo, Hawaii:

A new office occupations building consisting of seven major classroom-laboratories was completed in the spring of 1965. Adequate room has been provided in this facility for estab-

lishing additional programs in office occupations and in the field of data processing. An electronics building is also in the planning stage for Hawaii Technical School and this will house existing electricity programs as well as new programs in the field of electronics.

Honolulu Technical School:

At the Honolulu Technical School a new welding shop facility was completed in January of 1965, and an electricity shop building for the existing program is currently under construction. The facilities of the aircraft building are being expanded which will allow for greater enrollment in this field.

Although the Hawaii and Honolulu construction projects were the only ones completed during the previous year, additional facilities are planned for Maui Technical School, Kapiloani Technical School, and Honolulu Technical School during the fiscal year 1966.

IDAHO

Secondary Schools

Secondary school vocational-technical programs in Idaho have remained relatively constant until the past year. The funding of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 provided a needed stimulus to the development of 19 vocational office occupations programs during the past year. The additional funds also assisted in bringing equipment and teaching aids for all existing vocational-technical programs up to date.

The last session of the State Legislature funded an increase in the State's minimum school support and also increased appropriations for vocational education. These two financial aids are expected to result in considerable growth of vocational-technical education in the State's secondary school programs. Facilities will be the limiting factor.

Existing Area Schools

The three area-type vocational-technical schools have experienced little growth due to limited facilities. For example, the Idaho State University Area Vocational Education School enrolled only 550 students. The North Idaho Junior College Area Vocational Education School and the Boise Junior College Area Vocational Education School had similar experiences except on a more moderate basis.

Remodeling of existing facilities to accommodate additional students at the Idaho State University Area Vocational Education School is now underway. Additional land for expansion of vocational-technical education has been acquired, and a new facility will be constructed at this school during the summer of 1965. The remodeling and the new facility will make possible an increase in enrollment of approximately 105 students.

A new vocational-technical facility will be under construction at the Boise Junior College Area Vocational Education School shortly after July 1, 1965. This new facility will accommodate approximately 80 additional students.

No new facilities are planned for the North Idaho Junior College Area Vocational Education School until the 1967-69 biennium. However, three new programs will get underway in September 1965.

New Area Schools

The State Board has approved the establishment of three additional area vocational education schools as soon as funds are available. The first of these will get underway in September 1965 at Twin Falls in cooperation with the College of Southern Idaho Junior College District. At least five programs will be started and will operate in rented facilities until funds are available for the construction of permanent facilities.

Surveys and studies are now underway for the second new area school to be located in Lewiston and associated with the Lewis-Clark Normal School. Programs at this second new area school will get underway in September 1966. Here again, it probably will be necessary to make use of rented facilities until funds are available for permanent facilities.

The third new area school to be located at Idaho Falls is planned for the 1967-1969 biennium.

ILLINOIS

As a result of a State appropriation for technical education in 1963, technical education increased 117 percent in one year (1963-1964). This was due to a three-to-one reimbursement for this program (25 percent local, 25 percent State, 50 percent Federal).

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ILLINOIS (cont'd)

A number of vocational and technical programs are being organized at the junior college level. A few have already been started but the majority will start in the fall of 1965.

The Seventhy-fourth General Assembly approved a master plan for the establishment of a statewide system of junior and community colleges. Under this plan, the Governor has appointed a State Board for Junior Colleges. The law established the comprehensive Junior College, Class I, which must be under a separate board of control with its own taxing authority. The State will assist in the construction costs of building these facilities. The Class II junior colleges now in existence will have one year in which to have citizens in their districts vote on whether they should remain Class II or change to Comprehensive Class I. The Class I school must have 15 percent of its programs in vocational and technical education with a maximum of 7.5 percent in business education.

Appropriations include $28 million for junior colleges and $10 million for the State's vocational-technical programs for the next biennium. The appropriation for vocational and technical education is $3,330,000 greater than it has been previously.

INDIANA

The Indiana General Assembly of 1965 took definite steps to improve vocational and technical education.

It established a State Board for Vocational and Technical Education composed of the Governor, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a representative chosen by the General Board of Education, one chosen by the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Vocational Technical College, one chosen from vocational teachers, and four at large appointed by the Governor. This legislation specifies that vocational education instruction at the high school level will continue to be provided through the public school system and that the post-secondary vocational and technical education will be provided through the Indiana Vocational Technical College. Most good adult programs now handled through the public school system will continue. The legislation also authorizes an executive officer who will have the title of Director of Vocational and Technical Education.

INDIANA (cont'd)

The Legislature amended the Indiana Vocational Technical College Law by broadening its power to set up vocational educational districts, schools, or institutes and to charter community colleges that are vocationally oriented.

The 1965 State appropriations for vocational-technical education for the fiscal years 1966 and 1967 total $57,213.

Plans have been developed for area vocational and technical schools to serve the needs of the southeastern section of the State. Area schools are presently in operation at Bloomington, Evansville, Marion, Terre Haute, Vincennes University, South Bend, Bedford, Fort Wayne, and Indianapolis. New electronic data processing programs have been established at Purdue University Extension Centers at Hammond, Indianapolis, and Fort Wayne and at Vincennes University. Electronic technician programs have been established on the Purdue Campus and at the Purdue Centers in Indianapolis and Fort Wayne.

IOWA

Several pilot schools started in the fall of 1963. These schools offered trade and industrial courses as well as technical courses.

Iowa has 16 public community or junior colleges. Since 1958, five of these colleges have been declared area schools and are offering practical nurse and preparatory technical education programs. In the fall of 1963, five additional junior colleges offered work in distribution and business education.

Two area schools for vocational and technical education are in the process of development. One of these is in a four-county area in the northwest corner of the State, and the second is in a ten-county area in the south-central part of the State. It is planned that these two developments will be well underway within a two-year period.

Plans are underway to expand the above programs under the new Vocational Education Act of 1963, which provide for vocational-technical programs in community colleges and comprehensive high schools.

The Sixty-first General Assembly enacted legislation establishing a statewide system of area schools and area community and junior colleges. It appropriated $10 million for their construction and operation. Eventually, 20 such schools will be established in the State.

KANSAS

The 1963 session of the Kansas Legislature authorized the formation and establishment of area vocational-technical schools. The legislation was in the form of permissive legislation providing the opportunity for local school districts to pool their resources with those of the State and the Nation in order to provide quality vocational education programs within commuting distance of a majority of the potential students in Kansas.

During the following twelve months, eight schools were approved as area vocational-technical education centers. The 1964 session of the Kansas Legislature appropriated $700,000 to get the original eight schools into operation in the fall of 1964. Seven of the eight approved area schools began operation on August 31, 1964, with a total enrollment of approximately 2,900 students. During the year the enrollment has increased to well over 4,500 students, including those in adult evening extension programs.

The emphasis is on developing a statewide system of vocational education. Each area vocational school is in the process of developing a specialty program. Students from any part of the State may attend any one of these specialty programs. Specialty programs will not be duplicated because of the expensive nature of the curriculums. Specialty programs include: heavy equipment operation (maintenance and repair), dental assistance and dental technology, photography, foundry and pattern making, cosmetology, and office machine repair.

Curriculums are in operation to train workers in the fields of: trade and industrial education, agriculture and agriculture-related occupations, home and community service occupations, health occupations, and business and office education.

Applications for designation of area vocational-technical school status continue to be received. Two additional locations have been authorized to begin operation in the fall of 1965. The State legislative session in 1965 approved State funds to finance the 10 approved schools at the rate of 25 percent in the cost of operation and 20 percent in the cost of all equipment. Federal funds will be combined with local resources in making up the additional costs of the programs throughout the State.

Two completely new physical plants will be in operation in the fall of 1965. Bond issues have been voted in other communities authorizing the construction of new area vocational-technical school facilities. One school will begin operation in a government surplus installation with

excellent facilities and equipment. In addition to the area vocational-technical school program, a specialized technical institute has been authorized by the 1965 session of the Kansas Legislature. This institute will also begin operation in a government surplus installation.

KENTUCKY

Recent legislation makes it possible for the State Board of Education to operate area vocational schools wherever it is deemed best in the interest of developing a vocational program for the State. The present area vocational school operated by the Fayette County Board of Education will be operated by the State Board of Education after July 1, 1965. Eleven area vocational schools will then be operated by the State Board of Education.

Since January 1, 1964, Kentucky has constructed four new area vocational schools to replace temporary buildings. The Madisonville school was occupied on January 1, 1964, and the new area vocational schools at Somerset, Harlan, and Jefferson County were completed and occupied on September 1, 1964. A new extension center out of the Madisonville school was completed and programs started in September 1964.

Applications have been approved and contracts awarded for a new area vocational school in Paducah and for extension centers at Hopkinsville, Elizabethtown, and Bardstown. These should be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1965.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana operates an extensive system of 32 area vocational and technical schools which provide training for all sections of the State. State legislation provides that students residing anywhere in the State may receive training in any of the area schools which provide vocational training in the program they have selected. All of these schools offer training for trade and industrial occupations, and most of them offer one or more technical training programs.

LOUISIANA (cont'd)

New area vocational schools have been completed in St. Martinville and Opelousas. A branch school is being planned and will be operated by the Sullivan Memorial Trade School, Bogalusa, to serve the Hammond area. A new branch of the Jefferson Parish Trades School has been completed in Metairie. New area vocational schools are nearing completion in Morgan City, Alexandria, and Plaquemine. They will begin operation in September 1965 with new technical courses in constructional technology and electronics at Alexandria, communicational electronics at Morgan City, and radio-television electronics at Plaquemine. New facilities for the Shreveport Trade School are now under construction. New facilities will be provided for the Ouachita Valley Vocational-Technical School at Monroe.

MAINE

The Maine Legislature gave vocational-technical education its biggest boost by appropriations to expand the program in the State. The Legislature appropriated outright $1 million for construction of the Eastern Maine Vocational Technical Institute at Bangor and, as a result, architectural work has begun. The Legislature approved $269,500 for an addition to the Central Maine Vocational Technical Institute, which opened in September of 1964 in temporary quarters in Lewiston while awaiting completion of a new building now under construction in Auburn. Legislation would increase the offering to six courses with a student capacity of 200.

The Legislature also appropriated $314,000 for a new laboratory building at Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute, the first area vocational school in Maine, and approved a provision to increase its staff and capacity to take care of approximately 550 students. This institute was established in 1946 in Augusta and moved to the site of Old Fort Preble, South Portland, in 1952. It now offers eight full-time courses and has a present student capacity of 400 full-time students.

Another proposal providing for an enabling act and an appropriation for the establishment of area vocational centers at the high school level was approved, but action was withheld until July 1, 1966.

Construction has been started on the Northern Maine Vocational Technical Institute at Presque Isle, which will increase student capacity to 300 and add two courses to the five presently offered.

MARYLAND

The General Assembly, at its 1965 session, enacted legislation providing for financial support for the construction of area vocational schools. This support is provided through a $10 million bond issue. The General Assembly also made provision for the establishment of regional community colleges for two or more counties and provided $5 million for construction purposes.

Two-year vocational and technical education programs are offered at the Catonsville Community College, Harford Community College, Allegany Community College, and Montgomery Junior College. These institutions serve the needs of the communities in which they are located and, in this respect, are area vocational schools.

Training opportunities at the Mergenthaler Vocational-Technical High School, Carver Vocational-Technical High School, Baltimore Polytechnical Institute, and Baltimore Junior College are available only to students whose parents reside in Baltimore City.

Five comprehensive high schools in Montgomery County, two in Washington County, and one in Wicomico County offer vocational and technical programs on an area basis.

State officials predict that $30 million will be spent over the next decade to construct vocational and technical schools in Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS

Education in Massachusetts will undergo many changes as a result of a year's study by a commission headed by Benjamin Willis, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago. Vocational education will share in these changes but to what extent is not known at the present time. Legislation has been passed to implement the major recommendations of the commission, but the details concerning vocational education are not clearly defined.

Vocational-technical regional (area) schools continue to be developed and built in many sections of the State. A large regional school, which cost $4,500,000, will open in September 1965 for the Lawrence-Andover-North Andover-Methuen area, as will a $1,500,000 addition to the Worcester Industrial Technical Institute. Groundbreaking ceremonies took place in June 1965 at Quincy for a $5,000,000 building, and at Upton for a $1,750,000 regional school. Quincy has been awarded

a grant of $600,000 of P.L. 88-210 funds by the U.S. Commissioner of Education to study the construction of this new building and the programs that it will house.

The following regions have been formed, Directors hired, and plans drawn and approved for new regional schools: Fall River, Blue Hills, Brockton, and Upper Cape Cod. The regional schools will be opened in September 1967. They represent planned expenditures of $14,500,000.

Springfield Trade and Technical Institute has been granted, by the Board of Collegiate Authority, the right to award A.A.S. Degrees to those successfully completing the prescribed course of study of six technical areas. Worcester will apply for the right during this school year.

The development of vocational business education programs in all high schools (252 in the State) will help vocational education to reach several thousand more students.

MICHIGAN

Michigan's 1965-66 vocational education budget of $3,076,948 represents an increase of $1,446,144 over last year's budget of $1,630,804. The increase will enable local school districts to expand and improve vocational-technical opportunities for the citizens of the State. One million dollars is to be used for vocational schools, and a sum of $24,000 is earmarked to increase the itinerate instruction program in building trades.

In is anticipated that 15 to 20 additional area studies will be conducted during the fiscal year 1966, thereby virtually covering the entire State.

Existing State legislation permits the financing of area vocational-technical programs on an intermediate school district basis. Legislation also permits community colleges to offer programs for high school students within the area upon request of high school districts. In addition, it is legally permissible for two or more school districts jointly to establish and operate area vocational-technical programs.

MICHIGAN (cont'd)

Vocational programs are currently being conducted as area programs in all the 19 operating community college districts. Five additional community college districts have been established and will begin operation within the next two years. It is expected that each of these will operate vocational education programs.

The State Board of Education recently designated all community colleges and local school districts of the first and second class as area vocational-technical schools, provided they meet the minimum criteria established for such schools. The Board also authorized the Superintendent of Public Instruction to designate other qualifying school districts as area vocational-technical schools.

Seven area vocational-technical school construction projects are being funded with State and Federal vocational funds. These include vocational facility additions to four high schools, an addition to one community college plant, one new community college vocational-technical building, and one vocational-technical building at an institution of higher education.

Area vocational-technical education studies are being conducted in 21 areas of the State. These studies involve 41 counties, and each study covers one or more county. The area studies are designed to accomplish three major purposes:

1. To determine what vocational programs are needed at both the secondary and the post-secondary level
2. To determine where these programs should be centrally located in the area
3. To ascertain how these programs can best be financed.

MINNESOTA

The 1963 Legislature increased funds for vocational education to $3,800,000 for fiscal year 1963 and to $4,500,000 for fiscal year 1964.

The Legislature passed a bill providing for the establishment of a State Board for Junior Colleges. All 11 public junior colleges became State administered on July 1, 1964, under the new State Board for Junior Colleges. The law also permits the establishment of three additional junior colleges when funds become available.

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The Legislature also made provision for the construction of a new State college in the southwestern part of the State. The location of this new institution will be in Marshall and will provide curriculums in the liberal arts and selected technical areas.

Minnesota now has 15 area vocational and technical schools with 4 additional schools scheduled to start operation on or before September 1965. The new schools will be located in Canby, Jackson, Granite Falls, and Brainerd. Minnesota now has area schools located in all geographic areas except the southwestern part of the State where at least one school will be started at an early date.

A study is in progress to determine further needs of additional area vocational and technical schools and for the expansion of existing schools. All area schools are administered by local school districts and provide vocational and technical education programs at both the high school and post-high school levels.

Nearly all programs offered in the area vocational and technical schools have waiting lists of students desiring training. This has resulted in many schools operating more than one session each day. A few programs operate 20 out of 24 hours; several operate three 6-hour sessions a day, and nearly all operate some programs beyond the regular day, and evening hours. More schools are operating 12 months rather than the conventional 9.

The St. Paul area school is being constructed on a new site at a cost of over $7 million.

Several smaller schools have voted bond issues for additions to over-crowded area vocational facilities. Some of these are new schools in operation less than two years which are already in need of more space.

There are 19 area vocational-technical schools in operation. By September 1966, 24 will be in operation.

During the past year (F.Y. 1965) seven bond issues have been passed by local school districts for new or enlarged area vocational-technical schools. The total of these bonds is $7,700,000. In addition two other local boards having area vocational technical schools authorized $600,000 for additions to their area schools.

The area vocational-technical schools location phase has been almost completed. One additional school will be considered for the southwest corner of the State. Two additional large schools are recommended for the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area.

MINNESOTA (cont'd)

In addition to the regular day school and evening school classes being carried on by the area schools, all are carrying extra courses under the Manpower Training Program.

Junior colleges under the State Board for Junior Colleges, State colleges under the State Board for State Colleges, and the University under the Board of Regents have been authorized to have vocational programs. A small start has been made in two State colleges and one junior college. More vocational programs will be organized in the fiscal year 1966.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi is making progress in developing area technical schools in conjunction with the junior colleges within the State.

Technical programs will be in operation as soon as buildings can be completed in the following junior colleges: Mississippi Gulf Coast Junior College District, Perkinston; Pearl River, Poplarville; Jones County, Ellisville; Copiah-Lincoln, Wesson; Hinds, Raymond; Meridian and Harris Colleges, Meridian; Itawamba, Fulton; Holmes, Goodman; Northwest, Senatobia; and Utica Institute, Utica.

New facilities that are now under construction will add about 500,000 square feet of floor space to the existing 700,000, making a total of 1,200,000 square feet of floor space. This is being done at a cost of approximately $5,000,000 of local, State, and Federal funds.

The State Board for Vocational Education, with the use of State and Federal funds, is providing these schools with new equipment worth $1,900,000 this year and plans to add about an equal amount next year.

New programs and enrollments are already reflecting changes and expansion. There is an increase of 15.6 percent enrollment in trade and industrial education compared with 1963-64, and an increase of 28 percent in the enrollment of technical training.

The State is expanding its program of vocational and technical training, stressing development of skilled workers for today's more complex industries. To train workers for higher paying industrial jobs, the Mississippi State Legislature in 1964 made $1,700,000 available

to the State building commission. This will be matched equally by local funds for setting up training programs at Mississippi's various public junior colleges. Another $1 million was appropriated directly to the junior college commission for the same purpose. At the end of 1964, $4,186,000 of new vocational and technical training centers were on the drawing board for Mississippi's public junior colleges.

MISSOURI

Vocational education in Missouri is rapidly expanding in several areas. The increased emphasis results from new concerns of the citizens of the State for vocational training, the impact of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and increased support of the General Assembly in Missouri.

Traditional offerings in vocational education in the secondary schools are being altered to meet current demands. In addition, new programs of vocational training are being set up for operation. The increased funds from the Act of 1963 have assisted in this development. Local school districts are giving increased concern to vocational programs for secondary youth and to those in post-secondary, adult, and special needs groups.

Missouri has had five area vocational schools in operation for several years. Since there were no legal provisions for establishment of area vocational schools, these programs had to be conducted as a cooperative venture. Organization of a network of area vocational schools is now in progress. Sixteen area school districts have already been approved by the Missouri State Board of Education, and these districts are proceeding with construction and plans. The State Board is considering additional sites for vocational schools. In these schools, programs will be initiated to meet the needs of secondary youth and those in post-secondary, adult, and special needs groups.

The junior colleges are making significant advances in vocational offerings. Seven junior college districts are in operation offering program in vocational-technical education. Two other areas are considering the formation of junior college districts. Increased support from Vocational Education Act of 1963 funds and from the General Assembly will significantly advance vocational-technical education at the junior college level.

MISSOURI (cont'd)

Since 1956, technical education programs have been established in 26 communities. With the impetus of implementing the Vocational Education Act of 1963, additional personnel have been employed at the State level for leadership and supervision. A director of business and office education has been employed and staff members are being added to all vocational sections.

In the area of teacher training, additional programs are being organized in the State university system and at the State college for training of vocational personnel.

MONTANA

The State Board of Education has appointed an Advisory Committee for Vocational Education. The State now has a full-time Vocational Director who reported for duty in July. The 1965 Legislature voted a 4.8 percent increase in funds for vocational education. A much larger percentage increase was approved by the Legislature to implement fully the provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, but this measure was vetoed by the Governor. A research section made possible by funds under the new Vocational Act of 1963 is being added to the Vocational Education Division of the State Department of Public Instruction. The new State Plan for implementing the Vocational Education Act of 1963 has been approved and project proposals from educational agencies are being received. Approval has been made for construction of one new area vocational school at Helena. Local financing will carry much of the burden of the new programs as State funds are extremely limited. Existing programs are being broadened and strengthened to meet provisions of the new Act.

Preparatory technical education programs increased during 1964-65, with courses being offered in ten high schools, two junior colleges, and two units of the university system.

A concerted public information program is being conducted to acquaint the public with the rapidly expanding needs for vocationally competent people.

The Board of School District No. 1, Helena, Montana, and also the Great Falls School System established the office of Director for Vocational Education. A decision has also been made to build a new vocational

school to serve School District No. 1. A bond issue for $640,000 is earmarked for this purpose. The bonds have been sold and an architect employed to draw plans and specifications.

Plans are underway to permit utilization of portions of the Glasgow Air Force Base, which is being deactivated for use as an area vocational-technical school.

NEBRASKA

The Nebraska 1965 State Legislature passed enabling legislation for the establishment of five vocational-technical schools, provided that all criteria required by law are met and there is approval by the State Board of Vocational Education. The State Board will select five under this provision. It is anticipated that they will be designated as area vocational schools.

One area vocational-technical school at Lincoln, in Lancaster County, is locally-operated. Construction has begun at this school next to East High in erecting a new facility for both secondary and post-secondary programs from funds made available this year.

A new dormitory has been completed at the Nebraska Vocational-Technical School at Milford, which allows for increased enrollment to about 700 post-high school students. The legislature appropriated money to expand this facility to accommodate 800 students. Milford is State-operated and serves the entire State. It offers post-high programs in eleven different occupational areas.

The Legislature also passed a law, effective in mid-November, establishing a vocational-technical school to be located at Sidney which will be called the Western Nebraska Vocational-Technical School. It will be a post-secondary school restricted to vocational-technical training. A sum of $150,000 for this biennium was appropriated to get the school underway and to utilize facilities of the Army Ordinance Depot which was located at Sidney and is being phased out. MDTA courses will be held here.

Another area vocational school at Hastings, in the central section of Nebraska, is beginning to take shape. It will serve 22 counties.

Curtis School has been designated the Curtis Area Agricultural Technological School, sponsored by the University of Nebraska.

The Omaha Area School is devoted completely to Manpower Development and Training, but MDTA classes are offered at Lincoln and Milford. In addition, the State has three area schools for practical nursing, located at Alliance, Kearney, and Omaha.

The Legislature established nineteen intermediate educational service units, of which one or more may join together for the establishment of a special vocational-technical education facility. This action may become a guide for future developments of the vocational-technical program.

NEVADA

The State appropriation for the 1965-66 year is $336,140, representing an increase of $120,000 over the previous year. Additional funds were also made available to public educational agencies for use in approved vocational and technical education programs. For example, $70,000 was granted the General Extension Division, University of Nevada, to start implementing two-year technician programs; $24,000 in additional funds were placed in the budgets of the Nevada Youth Training Centers for State Board approved vocational programs. A very significant factor was the approval of a State apportionment regulation providing $5100 for each certified full-time high school vocational teacher. This is an additional apportionment over that earned by a school district based on a one-to-twenty-three teacher-student ratio.

A ten member State Vocational-Technical Advisory Council was appointed this year as another "first" for vocational education in Nevada. The interest and calibre of this Council promises many sound recommendations to improve vocational education in the State.

The Clark County School District has awarded a contract to construct the Southern Nevada Vocational-Technical Center in Las Vegas. The initial building increment will cost in excess of $3,000,000 and will open its doors in the fall of 1966. The master plan for this area school facility is expected to include additions over the next 15 years amounting to a total cost of $15,000,000. The facility will be located on a 385-acre site. The Stanford University Schoolhouse Planning Laboratory, with the aid of a $19,000 Ford Foundation Educational Facilities Grant, did the planning.

Efforts are underway to acquire a portion of the facilities of an Air Force Base in Reno for an area vocational and technical school. The State Department of Education, Vocational and Technical Division, and the University of Nevada are combining their efforts in this activity.

NEVADA (cont'd)

Even with the lack of area school facilities, considerable growth is taking place in all phases of vocational education. The secondary, the post-high school, the adult supplementary, and the MDTA programs are placing extreme pressure on facilities available in our secondary schools.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The new technical institute in the central part of New Hampshire opened September 12, with 265 students enrolled. This facility cost $1,650,000 in funds that were provided by the 1961 Legislature.

The 1963 Legislature provided monies for one new vocational institute and two new facilities to replace the old. The replacement facilities are for vocational institutes located in Manchester and Portsmouth. The Portsmouth facility is presently under construction at a project cost of $1,300,000. Work on the vocational institute at Manchester has begun and is scheduled to be completed August 15, 1966. Excavation has started and the foundation is being poured. It, too, is scheduled for opening in September of 1966. The new vocational institute that was authorized has been located in the northern part of the State in Berlin and is under construction contract. It will cost $1,250,000 and will open in September of 1966.

The 1965 Legislature appropriated $3,852,000 for two more vocational institutes, one to serve the western part of the State and one to serve the central part of the State. Each of these schools has a projected budget for post-secondary vocational construction during the coming biennium. The State Board of Education is in the process of determining location and needs for the curriculum offerings in the school.

The State has been divided into nine areas with approximately 40 high schools where the Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education will encourage and support the development of new programs and extend present programs of vocational education. Progress to date is as follows:

A new comprehensive high school in the White Mountain Region in the northern part of the State has received some funds for construction purposes out of the allotment to the State. Total budget for this facility is $1,950,000, of which $240,000 has already been received from the Vocational Act of 1963 out of the 1965 allotment to the State. This is for

construction purposes. The projected cost for vocational education in this school is $450,000, one-half of which constitutes Federal funds from the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

A new $3.5 million cooperative high school in Dover with a vocational educational department is in the planning stages. A $1,000,000 addition to Milford High School, at Milford, for increased facilities will enable this school to add business and office occupations and home economics (wage earning). The project cost for vocational education in this school will be $250,000. Towle High School in Newport is working on additions to include vocational programs for the first time. Another regional high school in the developmental stages which is planning to have vocational education programs is Fall Mountain Regional High School in the western part of the State.

Other areas have shown concern for the needs of the youth in the State by working with the Vocational Division, State Department of Education, in planning future facilities and additions to include vocational education programs.

Since 1961, total capital investment in vocational education structures has been $8.5 million.

NEW JERSEY

The State Legislative recently passed unanimously a bill to provide additional funds for staffing the Vocational Education Division of the State Department of Education. This special legislation will permit immediate doubling of the staff at the State level.

Many of the large city vocational high schools or vocational departments of the comprehensive high schools are developing pilot programs for disadvantaged youth. Trenton, Jersey City, Camden, and Elizabeth, for example, received special State grants for programs of this kind beginning September 1965. Seven high schools have received special grants for research programs in occupations related to home economics.

The addition to the Bergen County Vocational School is well underway. Approximately $1,300,000 has been spent on this project in the past six months. The total construction cost will be about as originally estimated--$3,750,000.

Burlington County has engaged an architect and expects to begin construction of the county vocational school this fall.

A new wing for the existing Camden County Vocational School and new equipment has been added during the past year in the amount of $600,000. In addition, the Camden County Board for Vocational Education is planning a second school and has engaged an architect for this purpose.

Essex County has underway an extensive addition to the girls' vocational high school. A new county school is being planned in the suburban area of the county with estimates running in excess of $6 million.

Middlesex County has engaged an architect and is nearing completion of plans for construction of its fourth city vocational-technical high school, to cost approximately $3 million.

Monmouth County is developing a unique countywide system of technical centers joining existing high schools. Construction of two centers is already underway, and a third is anticipated in the near future with expenditures including equipment of about $2 million.

Ocean County is continuing to operate its countywide program in rented facilities but is exploring the possible coordination of the proposed county college with the vocational-technical program.

Passaic County has acquired a site for its new county vocational school and has engaged an architect for developing plans for a facility to cost $6,500,000.

Sussex County has engaged an architect to prepare preliminary plans for a countywide vocational school.

The Union County Technical Institute, a post-high school county vocational school, has purchased a site and employed an architect for developing plans to house the present technical institute and a future secondary vocational program. Union County Regional High School District has under construction a vocational wing which will also provide secondary programs.

Warren County has purchased a site and developed preliminary plans for a new countywide vocational-technical school.

In addition to the above mentioned county programs, the State Board of Education has approved a series of pilot occupational programs involving several occupational fields in high schools throughout the State. The largest single grant, totalling $175,000 was in the area of office

occupations to establish 15 model programs in 15 high schools. Another pilot project financed by the State Board of Education is in Bayonne High School with a grant of $335,000 to develop a total program of vocational education in this large comprehensive high school.

NEW MEXICO

Legislation passed during 1963 provides for the further development of technical and vocational institutes and junior colleges.

An act passed in 1963, relating to junior colleges, provides for the creation, financing, supervision, and dissolution of junior college districts and prescribes the power and functions of such institutions. Another act (1963) authorizes creation of technical and vocational institutes in any county; provides for formation, financing, supervision, and dissolution of technical and vocational institute districts; and prescribes the powers and functions of such districts.

The Technical Vocational Institute at Albuquerque and the Northern New Mexico State School at El Riot have been designated as area vocational schools by the State Board of Vocational Education, and both will begin operation September 1965.

Under the Junior College Act, a junior college which encompasses four school districts has been set up at Hobbs. The junior college is scheduled to open in the fall of 1966 with strong vocational and technical offerings.

Two-year technical institutes are operating at three of the State universities: Eastern New Mexico University, Portales; Highland University, Las Vegas; and New Mexico State University, Los Cruces.

A two-year data processing program and a two-year dental assisting program operate at the University of New Mexico.

Two-year general secretarial courses are offered at Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, and New Mexico State University, Los Cruces. Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, also has two-year programs for medical secretaries and legal secretaries.

Community college vocational programs are being planned at four locations. One includes a two-year nurses' training program.

Five licensed practical nurses' programs are presently in operation at five cities in the State.

NEW YORK

Ten multi-county area vocational education studies were completed this year. This brings the total completed in two years to 24, covering practically the entire State. These comprehensive multi-county studies provided foundational information for developing area vocational education programs throughout the State.

These reports show evidence of need for secondary occupational education for levels ranging from special programs for the handicapped to those including operatives, service workers, semi-skilled, skilled, and technical occupations. The studies reported both employment opportunities and a need for more comprehensive programs of occupational preparation. Willingness to support expanded programs of occupational education was reported in all the studies.

Area schools are located in 6 of the 61 counties, exclusive of city programs.

The most prevalent occupational category found in area centers is in trade and industrial education and this is offered in all area schools. Home economics is found in 11 centers, and technical education in 10 centers. Offerings at the secondary level are the most prevalent. There are only 3 of the several-county category offerings which are not at the secondary level; these are at the adult level only (one each in health, home economics and office education).

A better distribution of offerings is planned for fiscal year 1966, which brings the State program nearer the goal of serving all persons of all ages in all communities. It is estimated that there will be 81 local educational agencies participating with over 5,700 students who will receive stipends under the work-study program during the year. Nineteen of these programs are in community colleges and 6 are by boards of cooperative educational services which have a total of 93 component districts.

Occupational programs will be started in many new fields. Because of the increased interest in outdoor recreation and in beautification and preservation programs, conservation, horticulture, and agriculture-business will be offered. As a result of the growing need for services to families, courses will be offered in child care, care of the aged, care of the sick and confined, and housekeeping aids. There will be courses for nursery school aides as a result of the enactment of the

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and the initiation of the Head Start program. Because of the increasing use of computers and other technological machines, courses will be offered in such fields as business data processing and computer technology. The increased consumption and production of goods calls for new courses in distribution and merchandising.

Expansion of adult programs will relate to the general need for trained workers in all occupations, and equipment purchased for secondary programs will also meet the need for adult programs.

Facility planning will be coordinated for day school and community colleges for updating and retraining of adults. Improvements for in-school and out-of-school youth will automatically provide better and expanded space and equipment for adults, except in some large cities where it may be feasible to develop special facilities for adults in order for them to operate on an all-day basis.

On the subject of area vocational schools, it is estimated that five area school facilities may be approved if special legislation or other determinations can be effected. Programs will be offered in area schools to in-school youth, to out-of-school youth and adults, and to pupils with special needs. It is planned for area schools to serve a minimum of ten occupations. Those listed in most of the newly-developed area programs are: automotive industries occupations; child care service; cosmetology; home service occupations; machine industries occupations; distributive education; building industries occupations; electronics industries occupations; business data processing; advanced office practice, advanced bookkeeping, and secretarial practice; farm production and management; agricultural mechanization; and ornamental horticulture.

In ancillary services teacher education institutions will be encouraged to place additional emphasis on effective means of teaching out-of-school youth and adults and persons with educational and socio-economic handicaps.

The State's priorities for improving facilities in the high school will be: new facilities for new occupational programs, for recently established programs, and for the maintenance of standards in existing programs.

There will be a continuing need for more teachers in the post-high school programs, particularly in health and paramedical fields and the social fields. Intensive recruiting, internships, and in-service teacher preparation will be used to assist in meeting these continuing needs.

It is planned that priority will be given to new or expanded programs in the health and paramedical fields and in social-technological fields bearing particularly on urban problems. Illustrative of the types of programs involved are those for dental assistants and technicians, medical or biological laboratory technicians, practical or vocational nurses, X-ray technologists, urban recreational assistants, child day-care center personnel, transportation technicians, fire protection technologists, and police technologists. Other occupational fields to be emphasized include food preparation and processing and audio-visual technology. Expansion of post-high programs will relate to manpower needs.

Considerable emphasis will be given to the replacement or purchase of new equipment, and expansion of facilities will continue rapidly.

Curriculum materials will be developed to meet needs of occupations occurring across subject matter areas as well as those for persons with special needs.

A leadership program of a year of concentrated study and internship for developing administrators of vocational industrial-technical education was conducted by the division of industrial education. The Division of Vocational-Technical Education, State University College, Oswego, cooperated in this significant leadership development program. Participants in the program are now developing area vocational technical education programs in new area schools organized on the basis of the multi-county vocational education studies.

A summer workshop in numerical control of machine tools was conducted cooperatively with industry. Nineteen vocational-technical teachers participated. This upgraded teachers in schools already having numerical control machines and prepared others to introduce such equipment and instruction in more schools. Communities receiving numerical control equipment were Floral Park, Binghamton, New York City (three), Buffalo, Rochester, and the District One of Erie County Board of Cooperative Educational Service. A second summer workshop was planned and conducted by industry for teachers of vocational technical electricity and computer technology. A third summer workshop was conducted at Hofstra University in business data processing.

NORTH CAROLINA

Statistics from this State indicate that a large expansion of vocational and technical education in both secondary and post-secondary fields has occurred. Teaching positions in secondary vocational education increased by 153 in trade and industrial education; 49 in distributive education; 40 in home economics education; 65 in office education; and 84 in introduction to vocations.

In the post-secondary vocational-technical category, 10 community colleges are offering vocational-technical education courses, or 12 to last year's 2. There is an increase of 2 technical institutes, or 14 this year compared to the 12 in existence last year. Four industrial education centers have been converted to community colleges.

Full-time post-secondary vocational and technical instruction personnel increased by 160, and the number of part-time personnel who became full-time instructors increased by 64.

Recommended appropriations by the 1965 General Assembly for vocational and technical education also show marked increases. In the secondary field, the State's recommendation is $7,696,807, an increase of $343,742 over the previous year's appropriation of $7,353,065. Federal funds for secondary vocational education will near $5,000,000, making the total to be expended $12,696,807.

The recommendation for post-secondary programs is much greater. The proposal to the General Assembly asks that the State spend $15,652,386 in comparison with last year's $6,600,491. Federal funds in this field will be $3,182,522. The full amount for post-secondary programs will reach $18,834,908--$9,853,099 more than was spent for this purpose last year.

NORTH DAKOTA

The 1965 North Dakota Legislative Assembly passed a law which assigns to the State Board of Vocational Education the responsibilities of establishing standards for vocational education in the junior colleges operated by school districts and of evaluating these programs annually, or more often if necessary.

The State Board of Vocational Education is making a study to determine the manpower needs of the State, including the number and locations of persons who are in need of vocational training or retraining, the occupational opportunities outlook in the State, and the need for

additional area vocational schools to serve the needs of people and business and industry. There appears to be a real need for more vocational programs at all levels.

At the present time the North Dakota State School for Science, Wahpeton, is the only vocational-technical school in the State. All of the other institutions of higher learning offer terminal courses in certain vocational fields. The State Board of Higher Education has approved a dental technician's program for the State School of Science. This program is scheduled to start in September 1966.

Construction of a trades building at the State School of Science under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is planned.

Trade and industrial education and office education programs will be introduced into the secondary schools for the 1965-66 school year as reimbursable programs under the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Existing vocational programs will be strengthened by upgrading equipment and facilities.

OHIO

The Legislature continued the present level of State financial support for vocational education for 1964. The Legislature also passed an improved joint vocational school district bill that makes provisions for including sections of two or more counties in the joint vocational school district, provides for options in the organization of the board of education, and identifies clearly the State funds to be made available under the additional vocational unit allocated to the joint vocational school.

In 1963 two-year post-high school technical education programs were established in cooperation with the local boards in Ashtabula, Hamilton, Willoughby, and Springfield, bringing the total number of schools operating such programs in Ohio to 10. In 1964, an additional technical education center was established in cooperation with the Columbus Board of Education making a total of 11 such centers.

One area vocational center was established in 1963, and an additional one was approved under the new joint vocational school district law in Ohio. Four additional joint vocational school districts have been approved by the State Board of Education. Three of these districts have established their boards of education and have begun planning toward the organization of broad vocational programs.

The 1965 Legislature strengthened the program in several ways: it appropriated money to implement the program, enacted legislation to allow (joint) vocational schools to participate under general education; and passed a bill providing that each school district establish and maintain a vocational education program adequate to prepare pupils for an occupation, which program shall meet the standards adopted by the board of education.

The Legislature also passed a law which would require that dropout work certifications can be approved only by superintendents of school districts and that they can be approved only upon satisfactory proof that the child to whom the certificate is issued has satisfactorily completed a vocational education or special education program adequate to prepare him for an occupation. In effect, to obtain a work permit to quit school, the youth must have a salable skill. These bills were a part of the Foundation Bill which had State funds tied to it.

The Legislature passed another law specifying that joint (area) vocational schools may receive funds from the local school districts located in the joint area until the joint school has money of its own for operation.

The State now has 14 Joint Vocational School Districts, with two joint vocational schools in operation. Some of the other 12 are in the stage of construction or are being voted upon. The State has increased considerably comprehensive programs in the existing technical programs.

An additional post-high school technical education center has been established in the Penta County Joint Vocational School District, which is located near Toledo, and includes 17 school districts. This addition makes a total of 12 post-secondary technical education centers in the State.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma has recently obtained approval for a program using a statewide data processing system for 15 schools. These 15 programs will be tied by means of high-speed direct transmission lines to an extremely large computer system data center in Oklahoma City. It will serve approximately 1,500 students initially in the field of data processing. There will also be supporting unit record instructional programs, through the business education division. The basic system is in technical education. The business program unit-record equipment would support the total system.

This arrangement is by cooperative agreement between the Division of Technical Education and the State Department of Education, Division of Statistical Services. Each shares in its cost. Thirty-two applications for enrollment in this program have already been received, but only 15 schools can be accommodated at a time.

Area vocational school locations have been designated at Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Ardmore, and Duncan. The Tulsa school opened September 1, 1965. The other two schools will open in September 1966. These schools will be for high school students, post-high school students, and adults. Twelve other area vocational schools are planned.

Each of the four area schools offer 20 secondary programs, and the majority of programs are in the secondary schools. All programs are offered on the secondary level, except technical education, which is exclusively post-high.

The State Legislature has passed a resolution to amend the constitution, permitting jointures of counties to form districts for vocational schools and giving them bonding and levying powers.

Technical education is presently offered at eight State junior colleges, two technical institutes, and one trade school.

Two new buildings to house technical programs are under construction at Northeastern A & M College, Miami, and a new building is in the planning stage at Eastern Oklahoma A & M College, Wilburton. The Oklahoma State University Technical Institute at Oklahoma City is planning a completely new campus near the Industrial Park. The University Branch of Okmulgee has moved the electronics program into a new modern building completed in early 1963. Eastern A & M College has completed a new technology building.

Oklahoma City has technical training programs in 11 high schools, and new technical programs are planned for selected high schools in Tulsa.

OREGON

The 1959 State Legislature enacted the basic legislation providing for comprehensive community colleges in Oregon. Post-high school vocational-technical education and area vocational school development is an integral part of the objectives of these institutions. Further enabling legislation for such institutions has passed the 1961, 1963, and 1965 Legislative Assemblies with practically no opposition.

In 1961, at the request of the Legislature, the State Department of Education submitted a long-term plan for community college development. This plan estimated that 12 to 14 community colleges would exist in strategic locations throughout the State by 1971, where they would eventually serve over 85 percent of Oregon's citizens, including some high school students.

In 1963-64, nine institutions were operating under these statutes. Four of these institutions offered only vocational-technical programs. Five were organized as separate area districts encompassing one or more counties. A sixth separate district was formed in March 1964, and one of the four institutions operated by a regular public school district was reorganized to encompass one county and parts of two other counties. Two to three separate community college districts are under study by local citizen groups and the State Board of Education. During the last 3-year period the electorate in two different counties in the metorpolitan Portland area voted down by a small margin the formation of two separate community college districts. During this same period, however, the Portland School District patrons voted funds to finance the local share of a community college plant and are currently in the process of rapidly expanding program offerings.

Increased interest in these institutions has been demonstrated by local areas during the last three to four years. This has been caused, in part, by the increased level of State support since 1961. It also reflects growing State recognition of the need for vocational-technical education and retraining.

Effort is being made to maintain a strong program of vocational-technical education in these institutions. The State Department of Education introduced legislation in the 1965 Legislative Assembly--which was passed--that will permit the Federal vocational monies to be used in these institutions for operating costs in addition to the $433 per full-time equivalent student available from the State level. Other legislation enacted by the 1965 Legislature which affects these institutions does the following: gives authority to advance payments to such educational agencies from Federal vocational funds, authorizes these institutions to contract with private vocational schools for educational services, enables the boards administering these programs to grant tuition and fee-exempting scholarships, prohibits formation of any new community college by a regular public school district, requires the use of "community college" in the title of all institutions operating under these statutes, and provides for special State financial assistance was well as Federal vocational funds for selected high school students enrolling in community colleges.

The 1965 Legislature also appropriated State funds to aid in the operating expenses and the building costs essential to the orderly growth of the community college program for the 1965-67 biennial period. This appropriation was based on a projection of need submitted by the Division of Community Colleges and Vocational Education of the State Department of Education.

The 1965 Legislature also approved the use of a limited amount of Federal vocational funds for the construction of facilities to be used on an area basis for high school programs exclusively. These facilities will supplement those in the vocational education departments of comprehensive high schools and in the community college. It is anticipated that the area facilities will be used by several neighboring high schools with the students attending part-time while continuing as regular students in their parent high school.

It should be noted that Oregon Technical Institute at Klamath Falls conducts an extensive program of training for the high-level technician in semi-professional fields. This institution is administered by the State Board of Higher Education. Consideration is being given to extending some of these two and three-year post-high school programs to four-year baccalaureate courses. This institution is financed with State appropriations. No Federal vocational funds or local funds are involved.

PENNSYLVANIA

The 1963 Legislature modified procedures for establishing area vocational-technical schools and technical institutes, greatly increased State funds for capital expenditures for area schools, and provided much assistance to school districts for operational expenses.

Presently, there are 17 area vocational-technical schools in operation in Pennsylvania, compared to 6 just two years ago. Six new schools are under construction, 9 others are on the drawing boards, and 8 more are in early stages of development.

Sixty-nine attendance areas for area vocational-technical schools have been approved by the State Board. Presently, only 8 percent of all secondary school youth have not been included in area vocational-technical school plans. It is expected that the entire State will be covered through area vocational-technical school plans within the school year 1965-66.

PENNSYLVANIA (cont'd)

As of July 1, 1965, 11 additional areas have newly employed administrators to develop schools. All such area schools must have a minimum of 10 different occupational fields of instruction, and the 17 schools presently in operation average 15 to 17 different occupational offerings, with the smallest having 10 offerings and the largest, 27. Some of the schools will be developed and conducted by joint boards, consisting of representatives of participating districts, while others will be administered by county boards of school directors.

Under parallel legislation authorizing community colleges and technical institutes, 4 community colleges have received approval from the State Board and several others are in the developmental stage. Pennsylvania expects to have within the next 10 years approximately 50 to 60 large area vocational-technical schools and approximately 25 community colleges.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico is planning the construction of a new area vocational trade school at Bayamon to house 18 different instructional areas in trade and industrial education and also post-secondary programs in business and office occupations. This school will serve seven municipalities.

Four additional programs will be added to Caguas this year, and another four programs to Mayaguez.

Plans call for the construction of a specially designed building that will serve as the vocational department of the new senior high school to be built in Barranquitas. This building will accommodate four programs, and eight trades with be taught.

The present physical facilities at the Technological Institute are being expanded in this school year. Three additional courses in industrial chemistry, electrical technology, and electronic data processing will be initiated.

Other future planning calls for construction of facilities for vocational programs in the senior high schools located at Yabucoa,' Maunabo, Santa Isabel, Villaba, Maricao, and San Sebastian. It is estimated that 1,200 regular high school students will benefit from vocational trades courses when these facilities become available.

Other plans include the construction of an area vocational trade school with 12 programs for the Manti-Vega Baja area and a vocational department for the new senior high school at Yauco.

The demand for admission to both regular preparatory and extension programs in the technical education program showed a considerable increase during the last year. More than 600 students had applied for admission to the Institute by May of 1965, and nearly all of them took the entrance examination designed as one of the criteria for selection. Because of lack of facilities, only 205 new students will be admitted to the two-year program. The Evening Technical Institute of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Mayaguez, organized a new course in electronic data processing systems.

A total of 8,318 students were enrolled in the regular day program classes in the area vocational trade schools as follows: practical nursing (414), diversified occupations (784), type A students (109), type B students (5,477), and type C students (1,534).

By the end of July 1965, a total of 5,627 junior high school graduates applied for admission to the six vocational high schools and the seven senior high schools with vocational trade departments organized on the Island. Only 2,280 (40.52 percent) were enrolled as type B students due to lack of facilities. For the same year, of the 2,302 high school graduates who applied for admission, 416 (28.02 percent) were enrolled as type A or type C students.

For the school year 1965-66 the facilities of the trade and industrial education program are being expanded with the organization of new vocational trade departments in 19 senior high schools. Approximately 500 new students will have the opportunity to enroll in trade courses. The physical facilities of the area vocational trade schools available were utilized in the evening to train 2,745 out-of-school youth. These youngsters were offered short intensive courses specially designed for them according to their needs, interests, and abilities.

RHODE ISLAND

Enrollment in the State Vocational-Technical School will be doubled this year as a result of recently completed expansion of facilities.

The first phase of a proposed long-range plan for strengthening occupational and vocational-technical education in Rhode Island is complete. This plan, the product of joint effort by the Institute of

Field Services, Teachers College, Columbia University, and the State Department of Education, has received general acceptance by the State Board of Education. The proposal urges voter-approved use of $10 million as a start toward construction of nine area vocational schools to be operated in conjunction with selected comprehensive high schools throughout the State, plus construction of three technical institutes to be operated together with Rhode Island's proposed network of junior colleges. Top priority construction projects underway are a $4 million vocational wing for Providence students, a $4 million vocational facility to serve Blackstone Valley students, andconstruction of technical institutes in the southern and northern sections of the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA

During the 1964-65 fiscal year much progress was made in the State vocational-technical education program. Six technical education centers were in operation at the beginning of the fiscal year. During the year a center at York was completed and is now in operation. Four new area schools at Lancaster, Union, Pickens, and Lower Richland are under construction and five others are approved. They will be at Aiken, Hartsville, Greenwood, Marion, and Denmark.

A new 50-room dormitory at the Columbia Branch of the South Carolina Area Trade School was completed and occupied during the year. A new comprehensive vocational high school was completed and began operation in September 1964 at Anderson. This is the second such vocational school to be placed in operation in the State.

Vocational students from eight high schools in the area surrounding the Columbia Branch of the South Carolina Area Trade School were brought in during the mornings and received trade and industrial training.

A program of public relations was developed and meetings were held in 40 counties of the State for school trustees, school administrators, and guidance counselors to inform them better of the many opportunities available for training young people in vocational education under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

In trade and industrial education 18 new programs were added during the year, providing courses that in many cases had not heretofore been offered. Much equipment in trade and industrial education was updated to eliminate as far as possible any obsolete equipment.

In distributive education 10 new preparatory programs and four new cooperative programs were added, and 2 part-time programs were expanded to full-time. During the fiscal year the enrollment of Nego students in distributive education doubled.

In home economics a program of wage-earning classes was developed and programs were operated in three of the larger high schools in the State. In addition, equipment for teaching home economics education was updated, and an experimental program was conducted for disadvantaged youth to prepare them for employment in occupations related to home economics.

In vocational agriculture the overall vocational agricultural curriculum was revised to provide basic agricultural education during the first and second years and specialized occupational training during the third and fourth years.

An assistant supervisor was employed on a statewide basis to plan, supervise, and coordinate agricultural occupations in the schools of the State. Twenty-five post-high school courses (250-300 hours) for youth and adults in the area of agriculture mechanics and ornamental horticulture were conducted.

The statewide business education program in the Division of Instruction was transferred to the Division of Vocational Education, and this program was adapted to one of "Office Occupations." The curriculum was revised to prepare students for job entry. A State supervisor was employed to organize, conduct, and supervise the program.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The 1965 Legislature passed an Act relating to vocational education, providing for establishment of area vocational education schools and the supervision, control, and financing thereof. Also, the Legislature provided for the employment of a full-time State Director of Vocational Education. It appropriated $200,000 to match Federal funds in the next biennium.

Washington High School of Sioux Falls and the Rapid City Public High School have been designated as area vocational schools. Watertown and Mitchell have submitted proposals expressing their desire to have their schools so designated.

SOUTH DAKOTA (cont'd)

Technical education is being offered in two high schools in Sioux Falls and Mitchell. Southern State College, Division of Vocational Technical Education, offers two programs: drafting and industrial electronics.

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee State Legislature in 1963 and 1965 provided funds to initiate, develop, and operate a system of area vocational technical schools and regional institutes adequate to provide reasonable access of occupational training to every person in the State.

Eleven rural vocational-technical schools are now in operation in new facilities. Three new urban schools are planned to replace inadequate facilities, and six additional rural schools will be built in the next two years.

One technical institute was opened this fall with new facilities provided in 1966. An additional technical institute will be provided during the next biennium.

Three community junior colleges are planned which will provide comprehensive programs of preparatory and terminal technical training.

Projected plans call for 20 area vocational technical schools, 3 institutes, and 3 junior colleges.

Plans include a comprehensive, systematic, directed program of occupational education for comprehensive high schools, area vocational-technical schools, technical institutes, junior colleges, and adult programs. Adequate availability will be possible so that every person will have 35-mile access to a program to meet his needs, regardless of his interest, aptitude, or ability.

TEXAS

Implementation of provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 in relation to development of area vocational schools has produced significant results in Texas during fiscal year 1965. Approximately 75 percent of the allotment to Texas from appropriations under this Act have been obligated for construction of new area vocational school buildings, many of which are complete and occupied.

Sixteen new area vocational school facilities are under construction, with many of them completed on campuses of public junior colleges. New buildings are under construction, or soon will be, on the campuses of eleven public schools.

Therefore, 27 new facilities to house expanded programs of vocational-technical education are being created with definite indication this number will be increased prior to the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1965. Applications are already in hand for construction of more than 30 additional area vocational school buildings for the year beginning July 1, 1965. This number of applications will increase since many other schools have already presented preliminary plans for consideration to be designated as area vocational schools.

Texas is fortunate in having the Minimum Foundation School Program Act. The Act provides for nearly 100 percent financing of high school vocational teachers' salaries when the programs have been approved by the State Board for Vocational Education. Therefore, large portions of funds available to the State from the Vocational Education Act of 1963 can be devoted to construction of area vocational schools, as described above; to programs for high school graduates and those who have left high school; to persons who have already entered the labor market and who need training and retraining to achieve stability and advancement in employment; to programs for persons having academic, socioeconomic, and other handicaps; to realistic programs of vocational-technical guidance and counseling; and to other ancillary services to assure that programs are of high quality and realistic in the light of actual and anticipated opportunities for gainful employment.

In addition to the rapidly developing of programs administered by public schools and public junior colleges, five senior colleges are conducting programs of vocational-technical education, and the initial stages of development are being taken at this time to establish a high-level school of technology at the Connally Air Force Base near Waco, Texas. This program, authorized by the Fifty-ninth Texas Legislature, will be administered by Texas A & M University cooperating with the Texas State Board for Vocational Education.

UTAH

Salt Lake Trade Technical Institute awarded a contract for the first building on its new 76-acre campus. The 1963 Legislature appropriated $1,400,730 for initial building construction. In terms of legislation passed by the 1965 Legislature, this school is scheduled to receive $2,547,591 for additional building construction in the 1965-67 biennium. It also received from this Legislature $436,160 for campus development and $71,280 for the renovation and improvement of buildings on its present campus. Its appropriation for maintenance and operation for the next biennium from the 1965 Legislature was $1,207,000.

The maintenance and operation appropriation from the Legislature for the Utah Trade Technical Institute in Provo, Utah, for the next biennium was $1,055,000. It also is scheduled to receive $360,000 in State appropriations for building and campus improvement.

The State Board for Vocational Education recently designated the Richfield High School as an area vocational school for Sevier, Wayne, and Piute Counties. This school recently constructed a $150,000 additional shop building and plans to construct other vocational facilities at a cost of $300,000 during the next year.

Trade and industrial education will be greatly expanded in comprehensive Utah high schools during the next year. Programs have been conducted primarily in junior colleges and trade technical institutes. The high school trade programs properly articulated with the post-secondary trade and technician programs should greatly strengthen the total program of industrial education in Utah.

Pilot academic and vocational programs for the academically disadvantaged are being planned in a selected number of senior high schools for the next school year. Programs in English, science, and mathematics are being phased to meet the needs of such students. The vocational training will be in the semi-skilled and service occupations.

VERMONT

A study of vocational education was undertaken by the State Apprenticeship Council, and their report confirmed the plan for providing vocational education on an area or regional basis.

Another survey of the State was conducted to determine where the density of school population was sufficient to provide a reasonably broad program of vocational education for the immediate future; there projects of the figures for the next ten years. From these data it was

deduced that about 12 locations will serve the needs of about 90 percent of the pupils in the State within a 20-mile radius.

The State Board of Vocational Education approved the recommendations of the State Director of 12 area vocational centers to be established, each as a part of a comprehensive high school. Additional centers will be recommended as needs are evident and verified.

Eleven of the proposed schools have been designated by the Board and are in the implementation stages.

The Legislature considered favorably the request for State matching funds for the purpose of construction and purchase of necessary equipment. The State Legislature authorized $1,450,000 (this amount available for five year) for support of the 1963 Act from surplus State funds. A bill to provide funds for transportation of high school students to enable their participation in area schools was tabled for future study.

Many schools because of population increase and establishment of new industries have already reached their 1970 enrollment projections. Facilities to be constructed in Bennington are out to bid, and the center at Springfield is expected to be available for bids by early spring. Upon completion of this initial construction, it will become necessary to provide additional facilities at these and other locations to meet the growing needs of vocational and technical education.

Although the area vocational centers concept is being developed for secondary school pupils, facilities will be available to meet the needs of all persons who desire vocational education and training.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

This Territory participated in vocational education by using funds resulting from the Smith-Hughes and the George-Barden Acts, but descriptive reports of activities had not been received at the time this report was published.

VIRGINIA

The State Commission on Vocational Education appointed by Governor Harrison made recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly. Additional appropriations for vocational education and the establishment of a State Board of Technical Education were recommended.

The General Assembly appropriated $1 million for the present biennium to the State Board of Education for expansion of vocational education for high school youth, for experimental programs, for clinics for guidance counselors, and for expanding and upgrading the present area vocational schools.

Two of the present area vocational-technical schools have employed architects to plan new buildings, and two other schools are expecting to start on a building program as soon as local funds can be secured.

Several centers in the State are making surveys or are developing plans for new area vocational schools. There is a possibility that three or four new area vocational technical schools will be open by September 1966.

Richmond Professional Institute has announced that one new technology program is to start in September of 1966.

Experimental programs now in operation as a result of the General Assembly appropriations include those for youth with special needs and special programs in clusters of closely related occupations.

Two State clinics for high school guidance counselors were conducted by the State Board of Education during the summer of 1964 and four are planned for the summer of 1965. These clinics are designed to acquaint the counselors with job qualifications, information needed in the selection of vocational objectives, use of tests to develop the needed students profiles, descriptions of vocational and technical programs offerings in the State, and job opportunities for those completing the vocational and technical courses available.

The General Assembly of 1964 authorized a nine member State Board of Technical Education. Two million dollars was appropriated for the biennium by this Board for administrative expenses, teacher training, curriculum development, needed surveys, and for establishing new schools or technical programs.

VIRGINIA (cont'd)

The Board of Technical Education has the responsibility for developing standards, curricula, establishment, and operation of area vocational-technical schools and/or technical programs. Also, the Board of Technical Education will have the responsibility for determining the number of graduates needed from full-time vocational and technical programs.

WASHINGTON

Currently 27 schools that qualify as area vocational and technical schools offer post-secondary vocational and technical education programs in Washington. Of this number, 10 are vocational and technical institutes or schools and 17 are community colleges. By action of the 1965 State Legislature, two new community colleges were authorized to begin operation in the present biennium and three others have been designated and will open in the 1967-68 fiscal year.

The new community colleges that were approved by the 1963 Legislature to start this fall are the Green River Community Colleges at Auburn and the Tacoma Community College at Tacoma. Facilities are under construction at both places and enrollments are being accepted for September. The 1965 Legislature approved five new community colleges: two located in Seattle and Bellevue will begin this biennium, and the additional three located at Clover Park, Edmonds, and Walla Walla, will start during the 1967 biennium.

A three-story annex to the Tacoma Vocational-Technical Institute was opened at the beginning of the second semester of this year, and a wing is being added to the Bellingham Technical Institute that will enroll students this fall. The Renton Vocational-Technical Institute is under construction and will begin operation in the new quarters in the fall of 1966. New vocational plants or additions to present facilities are under construction or are on the drawing boards at the following institutions: Everett Junior College, Everett; Columbia Basin College, Pasco; Highline College, Seattle; Spokane Community College, Spokane; Clark College, Vancouver; Yakima Valley College, Yakima; Wenatchee Valley College, Wenatchee; Shoreline Community College, Seattle; Peninsula College, Port Angeles; and Olympic College, Bremerton. The total value of additional buildings will approximate $15,000,000.

WASHINGTON (cont'd)

Previous figures showed that the vocational-technical programs have doubled in the past 10 years, and present trends indicate that they will double again in 1970. It is anticipated that the increased stimulation resulting from the Vocational Education Act of 1963 will greatly accelerate the growth and development of vocational-technical programs in the State.

WEST VIRGINIA

The 1965 Legislature increased the State appropriation $400,000 over the previous year, the increase to be used in implementing the State's allotment under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Wood, McDowell, Brooke, and Marshall County voters have approved bond issues to provide new vocational education facilities. The McDowell bond issue amounted to $1 million for the expansion of the McDowell Vocational School. This was the first bond issue in West Virginia history to be used exclusively for a vocational education facility.

Post-secondary technical education programs will be introduced in three State colleges and Kanawha County Board of Education in the fall of 1965.

Plans are being developed for an area vocational-technical school at Buckhannon. This school will serve Barbour, Lewis, and Upshur Counties. This proposed school shall be the first center to involve more than one county in providing vocational and technical education programs.

WISCONSIN

Area vocational-technical facilities are being expanded in Wisconsin to meet increasing enrollments. Federal and local funds are being used for this purpose. In local situations where facilities have become outdated or overcrowded, local communities have responded to the need for updating laboratories and classrooms or have authorized building expansions, and where justifiable, Federal funds are used to supplement local resources. During the past year, several local schools have completed additions to their physical plants. A new $3 million facility is being started in Kenosha, and plans are being drawn for a $1,500,000 addition in Eau Claire to be built in 1965-66.

WISCONSIN (cont'd)

Improved program schools have been approved to develop programs of an area post high school nature bringing the total of approved schools to 15. Plans call for a total of 20 area vocational and technical schools. These schools offer all traditional vocational education programs and, in addition, grant an associate degree in various technologies.

WYOMING

The Wyoming Foundation Law and sections thereto concerning vocational education have been virtually unchanged since inception in 1955; however, the 1965 Legislature increased reimbursement for the vocational unit from $6,500 to $6,800.

At the present time there are 77 secondary schools in the State, of which 50 operate agricultural education programs, 55 instruct in home economics education, seven have trade and industrial education programs, and four participate in cooperative distributive education programs. Four additional schools will open cooperative distributive education the fall of 1965.

Wyoming has five junior or community colleges. Presently, Casper College conducts reimbursable programs in distributive, home economics, trade and industrial, practical nurse and technical education. Western Wyoming Junior College, a newly organized institution, has a distributive education program and a few adult programs in trade and industrial education. Northwest Community College has recently passed bonding to initiate a building program which will include vocational programming.

The University of Wyoming, the only four-year institution in Wyoming, has teacher educators in agriculture, home economics, and distributive education.

In addition to the increased foundation support, the 1965 Wyoming Legislature removed the legislative restrictions on the acceptance of Federal funds, though no State funds were provided for matching the various monies. An interpretation of existing taxing statutes by the Attorney General now allows local schools districts to tax for vocational education and adult education programming for high school, post high school, and out-of-school youth. This taxing and funding is over and above general secondary school funding.

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